

WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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SONG AND FABLE By Peter Persnukus

If you light on facts with an ugly look, or a
smell of a nasty kind,
The folks in authority tell you straight you
oughtn't to speak your mind;
From the Minister down to the messenger-boy
they loathe you for your fuss;
Authority shakes its fist and shouts: "You
mustn't find fault with Us."

Dick Orchard went to a woful camp, and spoke
in an angry strain,
And the Judge who followed him said "Hear,
hear," and stated opinions plain;
But the Minister ever since then has wailed
like a phantom out of a vault,
And has nagged at Orchard, and Millen too,
for daring to find fault.

Sir Joe Carruthers, as bold as brass, spoke up
on the German curse,
Of a Hans and a Friedrich here and there with
a tender Government nurse;
So of course the duty of Davy Hall was to say
with an angry hiss,
"You ought to be deeply ashamed of yourself
for finding fault like this."

The way of the world is that Men in Power,
though things go ill or well,
Have a habit of posing as plaster saints at-
tacked by the hosts of hell;
And things that are crooked are not put
straight; abuses escape the rod;
Since Authority mustn't confess aloud that it
isn't an all-wise God.

But the sort of fellow we need just now to
manage affairs of State
Is not a little tin god on wheels, a faked
omniscient Fate;
It's a man in a hurry to mend the leaks which
anyone's eyes may see,
Who hasn't got time to stand and squeal,
"They're putting the blame on Me."
—The Sun (Sydney)

The Passing Show.

"The people never give up their liber-
ties, but under some delusion."—Edmund
Burke.

The War Precautions Act empowers
the Minister for Defence to arrest and
imprison anyone he suspects without the
formality of a trial.

Prosperity and plenty we see on every
side in each and every district in which
the rich reside.

"If my soldiers should think carefully,
not one of them would remain in the
ranks."—Frederick II.

Thomas Carlyle called working-class
soldiers "simpletons." As much of his
literary matter is likely to prejudice re-
cruiting, we may soon expect the police to
prohibit their sale.

"Follow the flag," or "Your country
needs you," never confuses a man who
wears a silk hat.

Militarists assure us there will always
be war. They assume that working-men
will always be fond of trench-digging,
fighting, bleeding and dying.

"The executive of the modern state is
but a committee for managing the com-
mon affairs of the whole bourgeoisie."—
Marx and Engels.

The British Munitions Act provides
for a heavy fine to be imposed on every
worker who remains away from work in
industries supplying war material. The
Government attempted to apply the Act
to the South Welsh miners during the re-
cent strike, but they, being well organ-
ised and 200,000 strong, successfully re-
sisted, and the Government had to back
down. The result should strengthen the
workers' belief in class organisation and
solidarity.

Don't take too much for granted. The
loudest amen often comes from the big-
gest hypocrite: the most rabid anti-Soc-
ialist will damn the boss the most vigor-
ously.

Rev. Edward Digby, one of London's
famous fighting parsons, says: "Thank
God, these boy scouts were in the fore-
front of an attack on the German
trenches when the order came to charge
at Ypres. At the end there was only ten



If Christ Should Come Back.

—FROM THE MELTING POT.

out of a hundred left. Every boy ought
to take pride to take those fallen heroes'
places."

God receives thanks for some curious
happenings in war time. It almost reads
as if the parson rejoiced that the boys
had been nearly all wiped out.

Hunt for causes, leave the fools to
chase effects.

The slave-owning class used to be the
ruling class a few years ago, now the job-
owning class is on top. When the job-
hunting class gets wise it will take con-
trol.

Steady work and a bare living is pros-
perity to the worker. Increasing profits
and luxury is the prosperity to the cap-
italist. As long as the worker thinks the
capitalist is entitled to all he takes, steady
work and a bare living is all he will get.

"The Munitions Act has broken down
absolutely in the first attempt to apply
it. What are the Government going to do
about it? Are they going to ignore it?
If so they can hardly apply it in any other
case. The South Welsh miners have broken
it to pieces and set an example which
others may follow."—The Times.

And if other workers did follow the
Welsh miners example, what might they
not accomplish?

"Compulsory service will immediately
produce a sharp and bitter antagonism to
the war, which will grow, and might
easily lead to a revolution. It would be
the first open admission that the policy
of the war is contrary to national tradi-
tions, and can only be carried through by
dragging the country into submission."—
Economist.

"Indulgence of public men has been car-
ried to the extreme in this country for
many years past. A Minister fails dis-
mally in this department or that, and yet,
because he has a good cook or a nice
smile, or because he is married to the
daughter of this great man, or is the
cousin of that one, he remains in public
life until some new party Pharaoh, who
knows not Joseph, shovels him impatiently
into the House of Lords."—London
Standard.

"If the Allied nations were to fail
there would be an end of justice, mercy,
liberty, and truth throughout the world."—
London Daily Telegraph.

We have all the virtues: the other fel-
low all the vices.

Some recent wills speak rather loudly
of the triumph of the economic factor over

the logical precepts. Canon Gilliam, Dur-
ham, £14,957; Rev. W. Walsh, Folk-
ton, £3,010; Rev. A. G. L'Estrange,
Bristol, £1,441; Rev. A. Williams, India, £8,233;
Canon W. Wilson, £56,852; Rev. R. Far-
ker, £4,004; Rev. W. S. Boyle, Exeter,
£18,607. All these gentlemen were alleg-
ed followers of the fighting Carpenter of
Nazareth, who denounced the rich, pro-
phesied future woe for them, and urged
his comrades not to lay up treasures on
earth.

Speaking at a meeting in support of the
Church of England Waifs and Strays So-
ciety, Prebendary Rudolf said "there
were 30,000 children in England who had
no chance of growing up to be good men
and women." What an indictment of
"Christian England."

The writer saw school children pouring
out of school the other day, and it was a
marvellous sight, reminding of Tom
Hood's lines describing "some that ran
and some that leapt like troutlets in a
pool." Here was Mother Nature at her
best, for some of the children were
amongst the lowliest things in creation.
All seemed happy and delighted at being
freed from the restraints of the class
rooms, and the way they responded to the
spring sunshine was a glorious sight.
Here was the work of Mother Nature in
a few short years! It was supreme and
divine! And what was man, fed with
superstitions of various kinds, doing
somewhere about the same time. He
wasn't producing food, clothing, toys, and
other things for the children. No, he was
shedding his fellow-man's blood, gloating
over paper accounts of the numbers kil-
led, of bombing, bombardment, and de-
struction. Under the glamor of war, the
one-time innocent school-child becomes a
brutal savage rejoicing at cruelty and cal-
lous at the sight of suffering. Man, edu-
cated, forgets that war never creates, but
always destroys. That is its fundamental
character. No matter what its object or
purpose may be said to be, its method is
destructive, and General Sherman gave
the best description of it when he did it in
three words, "War is Hell."

J. D. Fitzgerald, President of the
N.S.W. Political Labor League, and one
of the secretaries of the Universal Ser-
vice League, in a letter to the "S.M.
Herald" and the "Daily Telegraph" last
week, said he "had always conceived that
the objective of Labor Socialists, and
even of the doctrinaire International So-
cialists, was to organise the whole of the
State, so as to secure united action for
certain social purposes." Having "al-
ways" conceived thusly, he proceeded to
voice the Universal Service League's
demand for conscription, and to join with

all the noted reactionaries of the Employ-
ers' Federation, the Chamber of Com-
merce, Chamber of Manufacturers, Mil-
lions Club, Colonial Sugar Company, Leg-
ions Wade, Barbed-wire Carruthers
brand in forcing it upon the workers. The
Labor League members may swallow
Fitzgerald's assurance, but Internationals
will have none of him. We know him to
have always been a reactionary and an
evil genius of the Labor Party.

Professor David, President of the Uni-
versal Service League, replying to a ques-
tion asked at his recent Trades Hall meet-
ing made it quite clear what the League
is aiming at. He was asked by a union-
ist if the League would advocate the con-
scription of wealth, and he replied that
"he was not prepared to answer the ab-
stract question of the conscription of
wealth. It was for the Government to
decide. He did not know how long it
would take to conscript wealth. What
was immediately wanted was more men."
The League thus has no opinion regard-
ing the conscription of wealth, but a very
decided one on the conscription of men.
And as the League is favored by the Em-
ployers' Federation and kindred master-
class bodies, we may rest assured that the
men of the working-class are the men
who are "immediately" wanted.

Colonel Foster, Lecturer on Military
History and Science at Sydney Univer-
sity, is, unlike Professor David, a strong
opponent of conscription. He is admit-
tedly one of the State's best authorities
on military matters, and as a writer and
speaker on such subjects is always worth
listening to. In an article in the "Sunday
Times" (10/9/15), Col. Foster says:

"It is earnestly to be hoped that con-
scription will be seen to be so unneces-
sary that it will not be advocated by the
Government. Those who are incessantly
demanding it must be looked on as ene-
mies of their country's glory, for they
are trying to tear from her brow the
laurels with which the patriotism and re-
solution of her sons have crowned her, by
enabling her to carry on the war with
armies raised by the voluntary enlistment
of millions.

"It is to be feared that behind this
movement are political machinations, for
conscription has always been a plank in
the Conservative platform, and this may
seem an opportunity to force it on the
public. It is significant that the Con-
servative Ministers—Chamberlain, Long,
Bonar Law—are in favor of it, and that
the Conservative Press advocates it, Mr.
Balfour, to his credit, stands out against
it, like most of the Liberal Cabinet."

And what is true of Britain is true of
Australia. All the notorious enemies of
the working-class, all the reactionary
and Tory forces are behind the conscrip-
tionist movement.

Premier Holman's statement, in answer
to an inquiry in the State Assembly, that
Members of Parliament and other gentle-
men, who have been posing as recruiting
agents, were being paid for their trouble,
and that "they were entitled to be reim-
bursed," will come as a surprise to many
people. To be plainly told that the fervid
patriots, who have been stamping the
country denouncing the "wasters" and
"slackers," are merely hirelings in a re-
cruiting campaign, is certainly disillu-
sioning. Socialists have seen all along
that the patriotism of such gentry is only
a thin veneer over their sordid rottenness,
but Mr. Holman's statement should en-
able others also to realise to what a low
level some very prominent people have
sunk.

Tuesday's cables announced the death of
Keir Hardie from pneumonia, at the age of
59. Hardie was a Member of the British
House of Commons, Chairman of the Inde-
pendent Labor Party, and an uncompromis-
ing anti-militarist. For many years past
he has taken an active and prominent part
in the peace movement and labor movement
and his work was always characterised by
the most thorough conscientiousness and
honesty of purpose. The I.L.P. and the
world's labor movement have lost a valiant
fighter and good comrade in J. Keir Hardie.

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Unionism.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS

Contributors writing for publication
should write in ink, on one side of the paper
only, and with a fair space at the sides and
between the words and lines. Leave plenty
of room for editing.

Write on paper not larger than letter-
paper, and thin enough to avoid getting us
fined for over-weight.

Mark the package "Press Matter Only,"
and address it "To the Editor."

Write briefly and clearly, as long and un-
decipherable articles stand no chance of
publication.

Do not send business communications to
the Editor, or literary matter to the Man-
ager. To do so only causes confusion and
delay.

If your article is not published, do not
conclude that it is because it is of no merit.
It may be simply owing to the fact that
it is not in accordance with the above rules.
Where possible, articles of importance
should be type-written.

WHEN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION IS DUE

The International Socialist is published
on the 1st of each month. Subscriptions
should be sent in advance of the due date.
If you are in doubt, write to the Editor.

On March 1st, 1915, the International Socialist
was published for the first time. It was
published by the International Socialist, Sydney.
In the course of the year, it has been
published by the International Socialist, Sydney.
It will be a great pleasure to the Editor if
you will be a subscriber to the International
Socialist, Sydney, for the year 1915.

Reid's Offer and Fisher's "Regret."

"I have no comment to make, except-
ing one of regret at its terms," said Mr.
Andrew Fisher when asked if he had any-
thing to say regarding the cable from
London announcing that Sir George Reid
had stated his willingness to represent
Australia as High Commissioner, with-
out salary, until the end of the war. Now
why should Mr. Fisher regret Sir
George's offer? Everyone is being asked
to make sacrifices during the war, and, as
one of the Commonwealth's highest offi-
cials, Sir George Reid's offer was mani-
festly a magnificent response to the call.
The Commonwealth is financially up
against it, and every thousand saved is a
matter for rejoicing, or should be to men
in Mr. Fisher's position. But, Mr. Fisher,
instead of thanking Sir George for his
unique offer and example to all well-to-do
patriots, expresses regret. Rumor has
been busy with Mr. Fisher's name as the
probable successor of Sir George, and
when he regrets the terms of that gentle-
man's offer he lays himself open to the
suspicion that his regret is influenced by
some alarm at an interference with the
salary. Mr. Fisher now looks like a man
who had a good job in view at a good
salary, when along comes a chap who
offers to fill it for nothing.

Tom Barker's Case.

The intellectual bankruptcy of the capi-
talist class is becoming daily more evi-
dent as war conditions develop.

In the prosecution of Tom Barker the
climax of mental deficiency has been
reached, and we cannot wonder that even
the Sydney Labor Council has been moved
to protest and to request the N.S.W.
and Federal Attorney-Generals to remit
the sentence.

The plaint against Barker was that
he had published a poster which con-
tained matter likely to prejudice recruit-
ing, but at the trial the police were allowed
to tender evidence which had nothing
to do with the charge, but related more
to what the accused had said in certain
speeches delivered months before.

The poster complained of contained
the following call to arms:—

"To Arms! Capitalists, parsons, poli-

ticians, landlords, newspaper editors, and
other stay at home patriots! Your coun-
try needs you in the trenches. Workers,
follow your masters."

This it will be seen was perfectly logi-
cal and consistent with Barker's position
as editor of "Direct Action." By no
stretch of imagination could it be con-
strued to be prejudicial to recruiting.
Taken at its face value, it was a call to
arms, and was just as pertinent in its ap-
peal as many of the posters issued by the
N.S.W. Government.

Had local Bumbles had a grain of sense,
they would have let the poster go as a
voluntary contribution in aid of recruit-
ing, but no sooner did they see it than
they rushed at it like infuriated bulls at
a torador's bit of bunting. They rose in
Parliament and wrote in the papers in
denunciation of it, and after several
weeks of yelp and clamor, Barker was ar-
rested and fined under the War Precau-
tions Act.

The Bumbles have done an idiotic
thing in thus attacking Barker. He looms
now in the public eye, or at least in
the eye of every man in the
labor movement, as a kind of free press
and free speech martyr, a victim of un-
scrupulous autocracy. Protest after protest
is being launched from organisations
that have hitherto had nothing in com-
mon with the editor of "Direct Action,"
and it is safe to say that the longer the
persecution of Barker continues the loud-
er will the protest grow.

With this protest we Socialists can
heartily join. We can do so all the more
readily when we recollect that as editor
of "Direct Action" Tom Barker has al-
ways been an opponent of Socialism and
Socialists. Even when Socialists have
been fighting in the Courts for free
speech, and when they have been jailed
for their opinions, Tom Barker has never
printed a word of protest. Instead, we
have been told that Direct Actionists,
though admiring Socialists' bravery,
could not say as much for their judgment.

At the present moment, there are five
members of the Socialist Party under
sentence; two—Jackson and Quinton—
are in jail. One, Ken R. Leslie, is appeal-
ing against a fine of £100 with an alterna-
tive of six months. His case presents
even worse features than any of the
others. For circulating leaflets, passed
by the Censors of England and Australia,
months before his arrest, Leslie was sud-
denly arrested, prosecuted and fined. His
arrest and prosecution are inexplicable
on any other theory than that which is
based on the fact that the authorities
have lost their heads. Against such pro-
secutions, neither unionists nor Direct
Actionists have protested. Instead, by
their silence they have acquiesced in what
the Bumbles have been doing. The vic-
tims were only Socialists, and as such,
fair game for all opponents.

Had the authorities been other than
mentally deficient, they would never have
prosecuted Tom Barker. They would have
accepted his poster at its face value,
patted him on the back, and encouraged
him in the useful (to them) work of So-
cialist smashing.

One lesson may be learnt from the
prosecution of Tom Barker, and that is,
that political action cannot be avoided in
class conflicts. The capitalists provide
the arena and in that arena we have to
fight. Despite all the talk of Direct Ac-
tion, sabotage, and what not, Barker has
been forced into the capitalists' arena—
into the Courts, into the craft unions,
and into an appeal to Judges and poli-
ticians just as other ordinary mortals—
such as Socialists—have been.

N.S.W. Premier Holman, to save him-
self, claims the Political Labor Party. Replying
to recent critics regarding conscription, he
says that the party has built up its military
system on the very principle of compulsion
which some of its members now condemn.
His statement is as true as it is damaging to
the Party. Once the Party started on the
Conscription track, the day was sure to come
when some politician like Mr. Holman would
want to go the whole hog at the bidding of
his capitalist masters.

Just what conscriptionists are aiming at
may be gathered from a London "Times"
article of May 31. The paper says:—"The
principle of person, disciplined, obliga-
tory service is even more vital in the factory
than in the ranks," and it proceeds to urge
that "we must deal as harshly with strikers
who throw down their tools as with soldiers
who desert in the field, and it is only by ap-
plying to all the principle of personal obliga-
tion to serve the State that we can take
powers which will enable labor at home to
become as disciplined as labor in the field."

Martial law in industrial life—the servile
State—in which both military and industrial
conscription will be firmly established.

The receipt of a copy of this paper is
an invitation to become a subscriber.

War Precautions Bill

(No. 3.)

From Hansard Report of Commonwealth
"Parliamentary Debates," issued Thursday,
September 2, 1915.

SECOND READING.

(Senate Debate continued.)

Senator KEATING—This is to be noted,
because we are not taking any such power
in this Bill—

Senator MILLEN (New South Wales)
(3.53).—If, eighteen months ago, any
member of this Chamber had been asked
if he would ever vote to place in the hands
of a Minister the right to arrest anybody
in the community, and throw him into
custody, and keep him there as long as he
thought fit, without granting any trial,
or right of trial, until, in the picturesque
language suggested to me by Senator
Stewart, he rotted there, not one of us
would have entertained the suggestion for
a moment. The idea is so repugnant to
the notions of everybody who has had the
privilege of living in a British community
that it would have been at once scouted.
We have now to consider whether the cir-
cumstances of the last few months would
justify the Senate in going back upon all
its previous beliefs, and the traditions
which it holds so dear. We are asked to
strike away the right by virtue of which
each of us can live, and have his being,
and move about the streets free from the
fear of anybody. We are asked, as Sena-
tor Keating pointed out, to repeal the
Habeas Corpus Act by placing in the
hands of the Minister the power to throw
into military custody anybody whom he
chooses to suspect—and the difference be-
tween military and other custody offers no
comfort. The power is simply enormous,
and it is idle to say that it will be used
only when circumstances justify it. No
doubt a similar argument was used when
star chamber practices were first estab-
lished. Before any Ministry can ask Par-
liament to confer such immense arbitrary
and autocratic power on any of its mem-
bers, it should be able to come forward
with the clearest possible proof that the
power is necessary. I do not propose to
go into the legal aspect of the case which
has given rise to this amendment of the
Act. I wish to deal rather with the
larger view of the question. I regard the
Bill as one of the most obnoxious propo-
sitions that we have ever been invited to
consider. It is repugnant to all our feel-
ings. The very thought of placing in the
hands of any one man the power to lock
anybody else up, and deny him the right
to go to some tribunal to prove whether
he is properly in custody or not, is foreign
to all the ideas that we have entertained
since we arrived at a thinking age.

Sensor Pearce.—Then the parent Act
is open to the same objection.

Sensor MILLEN.—One person seized
under the parent Act was able to go to
the Court.

Sensor Guthrie.—What is the differ-
ence between the Judge and the Minister.

Sensor MILLEN.—The Judge pro-
ceeds with a legally trained mind, and the
capacity to weigh evidence, and acts only
after inquiry. The Minister, in this case,
is the prosecutor. Is he also to be made
Judge and executioner?

Sensor Pearce.—Do you suggest that
all cases dealt with under this Act should
be heard by a Judge and jury?

Sensor MILLEN.—Whilst it may be
necessary, at a time like this, to give ex-
traordinary powers to the Government, I
deny the necessity to give them power to
keep a man in custody indefinitely with-
out an opportunity of proving his inno-
cence. The Minister has kindly placed
in my hand a copy of the regulation under
which he says the interned person has the
opportunity of presenting his case to some
tribunal. If that is so, my objection to the
Bill disappears, because I recognise that the
Minister must have power to arrest im-
mediately any one he thinks is doing, or
about to do, a public injury; but having
seized him and secured the public safety
I deny the necessity for keeping the man
in custody for an indefinite period without
an opportunity to prove his innocence.

Sensor Needham.—He has the oppor-
tunity to prove his innocence before the
High Court.

Sensor MILLEN.—This Bill denies him
the right to go to the High Court or any-
where else to prove his innocence. Whether
it is necessary to pass the measure or not
is one question, but it is quite another thing
to shut our eyes to what it really means,
and it undoubtedly gives the Minister power
to throw into gaol any person he suspects
and keep him there as long as he likes. The
Minister is given power to detain any person
—not an alien person—in military custody
"for such time as he thinks fit," which may
mean for eternity.

Sensor Pearce.—The whole measure ex-
pires with the war.

Sensor MILLEN.—Then, at any rate,
during the duration of the war, "if he is

satisfied that such detention is desirable
for securing the public safety and the de-
fence of the Commonwealth." I do not sug-
gest that the Minister will be satisfied with-
out some evidence being put before him,
and my objection to the proposal would be
just as strong if somebody else occupied
the office, but it would be no new thing to
discover that Ministers make mistakes, be-
cause they are only human. In any case,
the Minister having secured the public
safety by incarcerating the person he sus-
pects, some reasonable time and opportu-
nity should be given to the suspect to prove
his innocence. The regulation which the
Minister says in some way safeguards the
liberties and rights of individuals is as fol-
lows:—

Whenever a person is arrested on the
Minister's warrant, he should be sup-
plied with a statement, in writing, of the
evidence against him, and he should be
informed that the Minister may, if he
so requests, authorise an inquiry to be
held under the Suspected Persons In-
quiry Order 1915. The statement should
follow as nearly as possible the language
of the statutory declarations on which
his internment has been recommended, less
the names of the persons giving informa-
tion should not be given, and, if neces-
sary, the language of the statement should
be varied so as not to disclose who were
the informants.

But under this measure a statutory declar-
ation will not be necessary, for all that is
required is the Minister's declaration that
he suspects the person. The rest of the re-
gulation as it stands means that the Min-
ister, having found a suspect and locked him
up, may then if he likes order an inquiry
but it all rests with the Minister. The per-
son incarcerated will not be in a position to
say, "I am innocent and claim the right to
go before some tribunal to prove my inno-
cence." That right is absolutely denied to
him, and the Minister, his mind having been
prejudiced by the information upon which
he acted, may be disinclined to sanction an inquiry. He may say, "I
know he is guilty," and may honestly
think he is guilty, but whether he does or
not get over the difficulty that we are taking
away the right, which we have always re-
garded as an essential of justice, from a
person to have an opportunity to prove his
innocence, I should much prefer that pro-
vision should be made in the Bill, not leav-
ing it optional with the Minister, that within
a certain space of time the opportunity
should be given to the incarcerated person
to be heard before some tribunal other than
the Minister. Unless that is done we shall
leave with the Minister, who is the com-
plainant or prosecutor, the right to say
whether the suspect shall be heard or not.
I am not certain what the "Suspected Per-
sons Inquiry Order 1915" is, but I cannot
see that it offers much comfort to the sus-
pected person. I observe that the authori-
ties authorized under it to inquire are the
Minister of Defence, the Secretary of the
Department of Defence, the Acting Secre-
tary of the Department of Defence, and the
Chief of the General Staff of the Common-
wealth Military Forces.

Sensor Pearce.—Or some person ap-
pointed by the Minister.

Sensor MILLEN.—"Or persons au-
thorized in writing under the hands of any
of those persons," which simply means that
they may delegate their powers. Thus, four
officials are indicated to hold the inquiry.
One is the Minister, who will have been the
chief instrument in causing the suspect to
be incarcerated, and at least two of the
others will have had the papers before them
before they went to the Minister, and
probably will be the very gentlemen upon
whose advice the Minister acted, and there-
fore in the same boat as himself. Thus
they will and have had their minds influ-
enced and have formed an opinion, otherwise
they would not have caused the incarceration
to take place.

Sensor Pearce.—Somebody authorized
under the Act must have the right to ap-
point, and where an appointment has been
made it has been of somebody outside the
Department altogether—such, for instance,
as a magistrate.

Sensor MILLEN.—The regulation leaves
the whole matter optional with the Min-
ister. Great as my objection to the Bill is,
and must remain, it would have been very
much minimised if the measure had con-
tained some provision by which a suspect
having been incarcerated, could claim, be-
ing convinced of his own innocence, the
right, never denied in a British community,
to prove it before a properly constituted
tribunal. That safeguard is absent from
the Bill, and the responsibility must rest
with the Minister, for, knowing the extent
to which it asks us to go, I view it with the
greatest repugnance. Whilst, as Senator
Pearce has said, the power sought may be
necessary, I know of no reasonable excuse
for not having safeguarded the exercise of
the power by a provision for some such in-
quiry as I have suggested. I have one
word to say with regard to a remark made
by Senator Keating, who seems to think
that an Indemnity Act will be necessary. I
hesitate to express an opinion against that

A Pilgrim's Progress.

POWARDS PHILOSOPHIC TOLERATION

Capitalism, sweetly reasonable, allows the majority of its slaves the pleasure of a few hours' rest every seventh day. Am taking advantage of this weekly period to write the second part of the story aptly termed by you "The Pilgrim's Progress."

We are all pilgrims journeying towards the grave. You must excuse this remark, Mr. Editor, recognising that today is Sunday and from my window I see a party with bibles under their arms going to church. Apart from these facts, there is quite an abundance of philosophy in the remark. We all are fellow passengers. Even members of the I.W.W., and Socialist Party will one day occupy a position in close contact with the earth. Sometimes I think that some of our enthusiastic and fanatical "partyites" and "O.B.U." worshippers would deny having even this in common, so bitter are they one to the other. A few months back in Brisbane, Local, of the I.W.W., a resolution was passed having for its effect the expulsion of any Political Socialist. Evidently, although recognising the common end, they do not intend to be contaminated on the journey thereto. Some of the members of our Party would like to commit themselves to the same absurd position and debar anyone who is a member of the I.W.W. from joining forces with them. Now, one lesson that my fourteen years' experience has taught me, is that all parties are limited and that no working class organisation embraces all the activities necessitated in the struggle against capitalism. This knowledge has tended toward tolerance. I am no longer a fanatical "partyite." I realise that parties are useful in-so-far as they organise the efforts of their component units in such a way that the energy expressed is production of greater results than otherwise would accrue from sporadic individual action, but there is always a danger that the possibilities for good engendered by co-operative activity will be offset by ignorance of the functions of a party and by a lack of appreciation of the party's limitations. A case in point: Our own party is doing splendid work as a propagandist body teaching the general principles of capitalist development, and advocating the necessity for world-wide united action of the workers to overthrow capitalism. Such a party is vitally necessary and so long as it recognises that in the main it is a propagandist body it will continue to be useful to the advancing proletariat, but as soon as it claims to be the only party, political, propagandist, and industrial, then withering fanaticism will destroy its usefulness. As a propagandist party, we cannot function on the industrial arena. Let us clearly apprehend this fact. On the other hand an industrial organisation is limited by the fact that it appeals to wage-workers, irrespective of creed and political persuasion. Necessarily, there arises within the organisation an antagonism to those advanced views—say—on politics and religion, which may destroy the unity of the organisation. This antagonism can readily be understood, but the danger of fanaticism crops up when an industrial organisation boycotts entirely men who are known to hold such views and proceeds to the extent of actively opposing an outside body advocating advanced principles of a political and religious nature.

Industrial organisation is most important, and, as Socialists, we should actively engage in such work. The destruction of political and religious dogma and superstition will assist mightily toward solidarity, and as industrialists we should view with a kindly eye the efforts of any party performing such a service.

Yours slaving with chisel and plane,
GEE BEE.

of a lawyer, but, having listened to the honorable senator's remarks concerning the Irish Coercion Act, to which he referred as being practically on all-fours with this measure, I point out that, under the Irish Act, the declaration of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland on a warrant had to be accepted as proof, and could not be called in question. The Lord Lieutenant, having acted and signed a warrant, there was nothing more to be said. It is the same under this Bill, but the Minister has to make no declaration setting forth why he acted. He has only to be satisfied of a certain thing. In his warrant he need only say, "I am satisfied that in the interests of public safety this person should be arrested."

Senator O'Keefe.—Does the honorable senator not see the difference between the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland of those times and the Minister of Defence in Australia to-day in dealing with such a matter?

Senator MILLEN.—I see no difference, so far as this matter is concerned, between the time when history first commenced and to-day.

Towards Unity.

SUMMARY OF UNITY PROCEEDINGS.

In accordance with an agreement with the S. L. P., the following, presenting their views, is published. The A. S. P. viewpoint will be published in a future issue.

On November 10th, 1913, a conference was held at Queen's Hall, Sydney, between delegates representing the Socialist Labor Party and the Australian Socialist Party for the purpose of considering the advisability of uniting the two Socialist organisations into one. The conference was the outcome of negotiations which had been going on for some months between the S.L.P. and the Australian Socialist Party as a result of a communication received by the S.L.P. from the Australian Socialist Party asking the S.L.P. to confer with them on the question of unity, and the two parties were represented by the following delegates: Socialist Labor Party—J. Maroney, H. Ostler, A. Edwards. Australian Socialist Party—L. Jones, Roche, Winspear.

The conference was presided over by L. Klausen, of S.L.P.

Com. Roche opened proceedings on behalf of the A.S.P., and stated that a considerable number of their members were in favour of unity. He also stated that at a previous conference the question of supporting the Detroit I.W.W. had been a stumbling block, but this had since been got over, as the A.S.P. had since that time referred the question of endorsing the Detroit I.W.W. to its branches, with the result that Sydney, Leichhardt, Newtown, Melbourne, and Port Pirie had endorsed the Detroit I.W.W., whilst the Brisbane, Barrier, and Ipswich would endorse neither the Detroit or the Chicago I.W.W., and the Perth Branch wished to leave the question over for three months. Thus by majority rule the A.S.P. and the S.L.P. were agreed to an endorsement of the Detroit I.W.W.

Com. Moroney, S.L.P., placed the position on behalf of the Socialist Labor Party, and agreed with the A.S.P. in the desire for Socialist unity, but said that the most important question was, could this be achieved on a sound and strong basis without confusion or compromise?

The following resolution, moved by Com. Jones, A.S.P., and seconded by H. Ostler, S.L.P., was after discussion put to a vote and carried unanimously:—

Resolution—"That in the opinion of this meeting the time has now arrived when in the interests of the working class and the two parties represented, the Australian Socialist Party and the Socialist Labor Party should unite on the principles of Marxian Scientific Socialism and in the recognition and endorsement of the Preamble of the I.W.W. as drawn up by the Chicago Conference in 1905."

Com. Moroney, S.L.P., then moved: "That in the event of unity being brought about, the name of the united party be 'The United Socialist Labor Party of Australia.'"

The voting on this resolution resulted in a deadlock, the S.L.P. delegates voting for and the A.S.P. against.

A motion was then moved by Com. Roche, A.S.P., deferring the question of a name to a future meeting of conference.

The second meeting of the Unity Conference was held on Wednesday, January 21st, 1914, in Queen's Hall, when the question re the name was again discussed, the result being that it was resolved: "That the method of deciding upon a name be referred to an aggregate vote of the membership of both organisations."

A further resolution was then adopted: "That the name to be voted upon be 'The United Socialist Party of Australia.'"

A motion was then carried calling for the presentation of a report re the Press of both organisations at next conference meeting.

Senator Keating.—The Coercion Act to which I referred was in force comparatively recently, from 1881 to 1906.

Senator MILLEN.—I cannot see the difference which Senator O'Keefe suggests. I am quite sure the honorable senator views this measure with as much repugnance as I do. It violates the right for which all the historic fights in connexion with the British Empire have been waged—the maintenance of a Court as the one shield to stand between the humblest individual and the arbitrary power of Government. While it may in present circumstances be necessary to remove that shield in the Commonwealth, I say that this measure might be rendered less obnoxious if, within its four corners, there was some provision giving a suspected person an opportunity, within a reasonable period to appear before some properly constituted tribunal to demonstrate the innocence which he may possess, and which, in any case, he should have the right to have tested by a proper procedure according to law.

(To be continued.)

The third meeting of Unity Conference was held on March 19th, at Queen's Hall.

Reports were considered at this meeting. The S.L.P. delegates reported that the resolution in favour of unity on the basis recommended by conference had been adopted by the S.L.P. membership, with about 4 dissentients. As regards the proposal re the name, the vote on this question was not quite complete owing to some misunderstanding re aggregate vote.

The A.S.P. delegates reported that the secretary had submitted all resolutions so far carried by conference to their branches, and that all the resolutions had been adopted by their party practically unanimously, the only exception being Broken Hill, where a small minority had voted against them. Port Pirie and West Australian returns were not at hand, but they could not alter result.

As regards the Press report, the A.S.P. delegates stated that they were still negotiating with the International Socialist Club, and therefore could not give a detailed report at this stage.

The S.L.P. delegates reported that they had prepared a statement re the position of their Press, but as the A.S.P. were not quite ready to submit their report, the presentation of the S.L.P. report would be withheld for the time being.

It was then resolved: "That a committee of five members from each party's executive meet together at a date to be arranged to discuss details of Press."

This meeting, though arranged, never took place, only an informal one being held in A.S.P. room, in Goulburn Street, owing to the absence of Com. Jones, of A.S.P., through illness, and of Roche, who was absent in Queensland, and nothing more was done in the matter, the S.L.P. receiving no further communication from the A.S.P. re any further meetings. Subsequently the Central Branch of the Socialist Labor Party recommended to its General Executive that negotiations be opened again with the A.S.P. in the matter, and the General Secretary of the S.L.P. again communicated with the A.S.P. making arrangements for a meeting in the "People" office on July 9th, 1914, and at this meeting the following resolution was submitted by the Socialist Labor Party's delegates:—

Resolution—"That as a payment to Com. Batho for his services to the Press and printery business of the Socialist Labor Party for arrears of wages extending over a number of years, the sum of £200 be paid to Com. Batho by the above party organisation. Until such time as the said £200 is paid to Com. Batho he be given a mortgage over the machinery and plant in the 'People' office as security until such time as the foregoing sum is met and liquidated."

The A.S.P. delegates were unable to agree to the adoption of this resolution, and after considerable discussion they agreed to bring the resolution before their Administrative Council, which would meet the following week, when they would immediately forward us the decision arrived at by their Council on this question.

This was the position of affairs re the question of unity on July 9th, 1914. Since that we have received no communication as to decision arrived or any other information in connection with the question of unity.

On November 9, 1914, the General Executive received the following communication from the A.S.P. Administrative Council:—

"That the A.S.P. is prepared to consider unity without the question of the S.L.P. Press entering into it. If the S.L.P. feels disposed to give their plant to Comrade Batho, or to loan it to him for a period, we are quite agreeable."

It was also stated:—

"That the International Socialist Club, at its last meeting, had unanimously carried the following motion: 'That in the event of unity the United Party can continue the use of the International Socialist Club's plant on the same terms as now obtains.'"

This matter received consideration by the G.E.C. of the Socialist Labor Party, and it was decided:—

"That the Executive inform the A.S.P. that they are unable to agree with the proposal."

In connection with the question it was resolved at a latter stage:—

"That the G.E.C. inform its Branches of the proposal from the A.S.P. and the Executive's decision thereon."

This was subsequently acted upon, and the matter sent along to Branches for ratification or otherwise, with the result that Executive's action received endorsement.

From the foregoing historical outline of the Socialist movement in Australia, and the part played by the Socialist Labor Party, it will be seen that the responsibility for the apparent disunity in Socialist ranks does not rest with the latter organisation, especially when it is further

noted that the S.L.P. afforded an opportunity for unity on a sound revolutionary Socialist basis, at the Melbourne Conference of 1907. And as the S.L.P. was in no way blameable for the non-acceptance of that proposal for unity, its membership cannot be charged with causing disunity.

Furthermore, that the attitude taken by the S.L.P. in holding aloof from the proposed Federation was amply justified by subsequent events since its establishment, viz., the encouragement of the non-political industrialists by means of press notices, advertisements, etc.; also, amongst other things, the withdrawal of the S.E.A.'s endorsement of the 1905 Preamble in 1909.

The divisions within the Federation itself on questions of principle and tactics proved that unity had not been achieved even by those forming the Federation, a marked illustration of "those weaknesses and half-measures" which Marx referred to as characterising first attempts.

Thus the formation of rival political Socialist organisation can in no way be justified in face of facts herein presented, and can only result in confusion and disunity.

Recognising unity, political and industrial, to be a basic need in working class ranks if its historic mission—the emancipation from wage-slavery is to be achieved, and that divisions can only play into the hands of the ruling class, thereby tending to perpetuate capitalism, rival parties, calling themselves Socialists, are here asked to justify their existence by showing wherein the S.L.P. during its many years of activity has been unsound in principle and tactics or unscientific in its propagation of Socialism.

AGAINST CONSCRIPTION.

The Conscription movement is slumping.

After being biffed by the workers of Sydney and Melbourne, "a frost, a chilling frost" has struck it.

Prime Minister Fisher has repudiated it, and Holman is hedging.

Holman has been telling Melbourne workers that he has only been helping the conscription movement as a private citizen, and not as head of the State Government.

Meanwhile, Holman's Government is keeping Quinton and Jackson in Jail, and has a lien on the liberties of Ken Leslie and Tom Barker, and Holman's Attorney-General declares we are all to be muzzled so we can't say anything against recruiters and conscriptionists.

However, after the big meetings of Melbourne and Sydney workers, a crayfish movement has set in, and the only ones in the conscription movement who are not backing water are the Employers' Federation, a few parsons, and a motley number of greasy aldermen, politicians, and non-descripts.

Speaking of conscription Holman says, "I believe in the principle as applied to a supreme emergency like the present."

It would be astonishing to see how airily Holman jumps to the conclusion that conscription would be useful in the present crisis did we not know that he is in the grip of the tory financiers of Europe. To please his masters he has to turn dog on the Labor movement, and disregard the opinions of the world's best military experts regarding conscription. Men like Colonel Foster and General Sir Ian Hamilton have always fought against conscription, and their views are probably well-known to Holman and other verbose advocates of the system, though they appear so cock-sure about its desirability in a "supreme emergency like the present."

General Hamilton in his book, "Compulsory Service," effectively rebuts every argument of conscriptionists like Holman, and the following paragraphs from his book, together with what we gave in last issue, constitute a powerful antidote to the poison now being disseminated. General Hamilton says:

"Suppose that for two or three years, say from the age of 18 to 21, the youth of the nation were compelled, under pain of fine or imprisonment, to attend three church services daily; would the nation become more religious?"

"Would such a law tend to swell the attendance at extra voluntary service? I think there are many who would answer such questions in the affirmative. But I myself deny, and ever will deny, that to force food down a Briton's throat with a stomach-pump will give him an appetite for his dinner."

"War is essentially the triumph, not of a chaspepot over a needle-gun, not of a line of men entrenched behind wire entanglements and fire-swept zones over men exposing themselves in the open, but of one will over another weaker will."

"Are we, then, to leave our voluntary spirit, a spirit dead or dying upon the Continent, entirely out of the count?"

Conscription Condemned.

VICTORIAN UNION LEADERS
AGAINST CONSCRIPTION, AND
REPUDIATE NOISY LABOR
CONSCRIPTIONISTS

On Friday, Sept. 24, a deputation from the Melbourne Trades Hall waited on the Prime Minister, Mr. Fisher, to ask what the Commonwealth Government's intentions were regarding conscription.

The deputation told Mr. Fisher that the Labor organisations there represented were totally opposed to conscription, and that the politicians of their party who were taking part in the agitation for conscription in no way represented the working-class.

Mr. Fisher expressed surprise that the deputation had come to him on such an errand. With considerable heat he asserted that the deputation were asking the Government to take a negative position to an agitation outside. When the Government desired to declare its policy he was the person to declare it.

After much cross firing and heated argument, Mr. Fisher was pointedly asked if he did not think a fair-minded man in his position would patiently hear the deputation and make a statement as to what the intentions of the Government were.

This had a sobering effect on the Prime Minister, and though still angry, he surlily informed the deputation that his Government had no intention to extend the principle of conscription. He pointed out that they already had a modified form of conscription in the Defence Act, and could mobilise every man in the Commonwealth for the defence of Australia, an admission which goes a long way to settle a long-standing controversy as to whether the Act does involve conscription or not.

Mr. Fisher showed up badly throughout the proceedings, and looked as if he was very angry at having to declare his attitude regarding conscription. He seemed to find the reminder of his duty to the working-class embarrassing at the present time, but the deputation was inexorable and could neither be bluffed nor put off.

We must remember that Mr. Fisher is between the devil and the deep sea. On the one hand, there are the financiers, in whose clutches Mr. Fisher and his brother politicians are firmly held. They demand that the war must be fought to the last man and the last shilling. The men, of course, are to be sacrificed on the battlefields of Europe, while the shillings, even to the last one, will disappear into the pockets of the profit-mongers' coffers. On the other hand, Mr. Fisher fears the working-class, who may protest if they discover that they are to provide the sacrifices to Moloch. To him it is a question of tactics.

MR. FISHER'S BLUFF

The Prime Minister tried to bully the deputation, telling them that this was his business and not the business of anybody outside the Government. I have nothing to do with the Trades Hall Council, he said, in this matter. The last people in the world who should come along and say "Are you going to do this thing or the other thing," should be the Labor people.

A member of the deputation: We are here to fortify you.

The Prime Minister (sharply): I don't need you, I assure you. It is almost impertinent. In fact, the word is not strong enough. If that is your question, you have much time on your hands.

Mr. Fisher charged the deputation with insinuating lies, but in the end informed the deputation that if the principle of conscription had to be extended it would only be after the people had been consulted.

The impression created by Mr. Fisher's treatment of the deputation is that he has definitely thrown in his lot with the capitalists and devoted himself to their interests, that he will try to humbug the workers into submitting to anything the Government does behind their backs as long as he can, and then to save himself, he will retire into obscurity like Sulla, not however, to a small island, but to a larger one as High Commissioner. As far as the workers are concerned, Fisher has reached the useless stage. He is now becoming a positive danger.

AGAINST CONSCRIPTION

Continued from Page 3.

"Are we to imagine young men whose elders, safe from service themselves, have passed a law compelling them to serve willy-nilly—are we to imagine them animated by the same moral force as young men who have joined the colors from sheer love of them?"

"If so, then all I can say is, Napoleon must be wrong, and the ideal which has guided British theory and practice for centuries must be wrong and doubly wrong!"

And again: "War searches the innermost part and the uttermost corner. It is on moral forces we must stand or fall in

A.S.P. News & Notes.

AUSTRALASIAN SOCIALIST PARTY.

Objective—The social ownership with Democratic control of the means of Production, Distribution and Exchange.

Headquarters: 115 Goulburn St., Sydney.

LUKE JONES.

General Secretary.

CENTRAL EXECUTIVE.

Next meeting of the C.E. will be held on Sat. Oct. 2.

A Picnic has been arranged for Eight Hour Day. Comrades and friends will meet at Circular Quay at 8.30 a.m. and proceed to Balmoral.

LUKE JONES,
Gen. Sec.

SYDNEY BRANCH.

The usual outdoor propaganda meetings were held last week end. The meeting in the Domain was largely attended by men and women who are showing an increasing interest in Socialist principles and the message of Socialists. In the evening Comrade Rennell and other comrades held a good meeting in Park-street and received a good hearing. Good sales of papers and literature were effected at each meeting.

On Sunday evening Mrs. Lorimer gave an address in the Hall on "The Evolution of Woman. Politically and Industrially." At the close of the address a number of questions were asked, and an interesting discussion ensued.

Next Sunday evening, Oct. 3, Mr. A. G. Huie, of the Single Tax League, and editor of the "Standard," will deliver an address on the City Rating System, and promises to reveal some curious anomalies.

On the following Sunday, Comrade Luke Jones will give the first of a series of four lectures, the subject being "Socialism and the Wealth of Nations." The subjects of the three following lectures will be: "Class War in Theory and Practice," "Imperialism, Nationalism, and Race Problems," "The War and the Aftermath."

J.L., Min. Sec.

FIXTURES.

Domain, Oct. 3, A. Rosenthal, J. Warner, J. Dwyer, and L. Jones.

Market-St., J. Warner, Wyatt E. Jones. Park-St., J. McCormack, J. Brown, F. Rennell.

NEWTOWN BRANCH.

Branch Rooms, 41 Enmore-road, Newtown.

Economic and Debating Class held every Wednesday night.

Dancing Class held every Monday night.

PROPAGANDA FIXTURES.

Saturday night: Newtown Bridge. F. Hancock, J. Kilburn.

Sunday night: Newtown Bridge.

F. Hancock, J. Kilburn.

Comrade C. Jackson having been sentenced to three months jail for speaking too plainly about the war, the Branch has decided to open a Fund to assist Mrs. Jackson during her husband's incarceration. Donations should be forwarded to the undersigned at the above address.

RAY EVERITT, Secretary.

AUBURN BRANCH.

The above branch meets every Monday night at comrade Jenkin's residence, Kurrah Road, Auburn.

The usual propaganda meetings will be resumed when the warmer evenings set in.

Those who desire to join the branch and help in forwarding the Socialist cause should hand in their names to the branch secretary.

J. J. KEGG.

MELBOURNE BRANCH.

Owing to cold, wet weather propagandists of the above branch were prevented from holding forth as usual on Sunday, 19th Sept., at the Yarra Bank, and the evening meeting in party hall was also poorly attended for the same reason. Literature sales naturally suffered, and collections were equally poor. However, we anticipate a bumper attendance for several Sunday evenings to come, both at outdoor and indoor meetings.

As regards the latter meetings, Professor Laby will speak on Sunday, 3rd Oct., on "The Dominions and the Control of British Foreign Policy." Professor Orme Masson on Oct. 10th, on "Chemistry and the War," and Professor Moore on Oct. 17th, on "Peace Progress in History." Members are asked to attend all

battle; and I ask you to consider whether these are most likely to be found living and active amongst Volunteers or amongst Conscriptionists."

three lectures and to induce as many friends and workmates to do likewise.

I have also to record an increase in membership during the past month, which is a good sign.

Members are now reminded that the library now boasts one of the best collections of books on Scientific Socialism and other subjects, and that the branch librarian will be pleased to lend books so long as they are signed for in accordance with branch rules.

In view of the imprisonment of Comrades Mandeno, Leslie, Jackson, and Quinton, all of the fighting A.S.P., and Comrade Tom Barker of the I.W.W., an effort is being made to secure one of the theatres so that a mass meeting of protest may be held, a demand made for their release, and the true character of the bogus Labor Party laid bare.

Taking the activities of the branch on the whole, progress is being made, the only weak link in the chain, at present, being the poor attendances at Saturday dances, although it must be admitted there was a decided improvement last Saturday evening.

Now then, Comrades, lend a hand and so help to make good better, and hasten the day, Our Day.

Hon. Secretary.

47 Victoria-street, Melbourne.

PRESS AND MAINTENANCE FUND.

Domain Collections £1/13/-, I.S. Club £3/7/-, I.S. Club Socials 18/11, A.H. £1/-, A.S.P. Stamp Levy £1/10/-. "Enthusiast" 4/-, J. Cadley 5/-.

SUBS RECEIVED.

J. Carew 1/-, J. Sommerville 1/-, E. Ingle 1/-, J. Hade 1/-, J. Cummings 1/-, J. Lewis 1/-, Mrs. McDonald 1/-, Beaton 1/-, G. Avery 1/-, J. T. March 4/-, J. W. Roche 1/-, C. Neumann 4/-, W. Duffy 4/-, J. Connell 1/-, T. Hensell 1/-, L. Woods 1/-, W. Geary 1/-, C. H. Johnson 4/-, Mrs. Masters 1/-, C. Foster 1/-, H. Pemberton 4/-, F. Woodbury 4/-, C. Lehman 1/-, G. Huser 4/-, J. Jacobson 4/-, Melocco 1/-, F. Coursine 2/-, E. Ellenden 1/-, J. L. Roebuck 2/-, S. Mackay 1/-, A. E. Bowers 1/-, G. Brock 2/-, E. Olsen 1/-, L. Clarke 1/-, A. E. Dau 1/-, Friedrichs 2/-, R. Hagan 1/-, H. Renaud 1/-, P. Owens 2/-, E. Morikanto 1/-, P. Meyer 1/-, W. T. Andrews 1/-, S. R. Corben 1/-, R. Neelson 4/-, D. Edwards 1/-, R. H. Willis 1/-, J. G. Lowe 1/-, H. Ball 1/-, E. Tiddy M. J. Guthrie 1/-, R. Ford 1/-, J. J. Kegg 1/-, W. Austin 1/-, J. Hay 1/-, FOUR

Books and Pamphlets on Sale and to Arrive.

Title.	s. d.
The Positive Outcome of Philosophy, also in same volume Letters on Logic and the Nature of Human Brain Work (Dietzen)	4s.
Landmarks of Scientific Socialism (Anti-Duehring). Contains the most important portions of the larger work from which Socialism, Utopian and Scientific was taken (Engels)	4s.
The Physical Basis of Mind and Morals. Shows the origin of mind and the relation of economics to morals (Fitch)	4s.
Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History (Labriola)	4s.
Socialism and Philosophy. In the form of familiar letters (Labriola)	4s.
An Introduction to Sociology. A new and useful work for beginners, tracing the development of this new science, with estimates of the work of Comte, Spencer, Ward, Small, and other Sociologists (Lewis)	4s.
Critique of Political Economy. Explains the general theory of surplus value and discusses the currency question (Marx)	4s.
The Poverty of Philosophy. A reply to Proudhon (Marx)	1s.
Looking Forward: A Treatise on the Status Woman and the Origin and Growth of the Family and the State (Rappaport)	4s.
Marxian Economics, a popular introduction to the study of Marx (Untermann)	4s.
Principles of Scientific Socialism, a systematic and attractive statement of Socialist theories (Wells)	4s.
Woman and Socialism, the classic work on this subject, revised, enlarged, and newly translated (Bebel)	6s.
Ancient Society, the greatest and most revolutionary book on primitive man (Morgan)	6s.
Capital, Vol. I, The Process of Capitalist Production (Marx)	8s.
Capital, Vol. II, The Process of Circulation of Capital (Marx)	8s.
Capital, Vol. III, The Process of Capitalist Production as a Whole (Marx)	8s.
Introduction to Socialism. Excellent for beginners, 64 pages (Richardson)	3d.
Unionism and Socialism (Eugene V. Debs)	6d.
Industrial Socialism. Explains why the Socialist Party stands for economic as well as political action (Haywood and Bohn)	6d.
The Right to be Lazy (64 pages). (Lafargue)	6d.
Socialism, What It Is and What It Seeks to Accomplish. (Wilhelm) Liebknecht	6d.
No Compromise: No Political Trading Liebknecht's (Wilhelm)	6d.
Value, Price and Profit. Explains the vital things wage-workers need to know about economics, Cloth. (Marx)	6d.

The Socialists: Who They Are and What They Stand For (Spargo) 6d.
One Big Union: An explanation of the principles of Industrial Unionism, with Chart showing the grouping of the Industries (Trautmann) 6d.
The Positive School of Criminology. Three lectures explaining what crime really is (Ferri) 2s.
Justice and Goodness (Lafargue) 2s.
Evolution, Social and Organic. Lectures showing that Socialism is the logical outcome of modern science (Lewis) 2s.
The Militant Proletariat, a discussion of the American working-class and the Socialist Party (Lewis) 2s.
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